

APPLICATION
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TITLE: MODULE AND METHOD FOR INTRODUCING A
SAMPLE INTO A CHROMATOGRAPHY COLUMN

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MODULE AND METHOD FOR INTRODUCING A SAMPLE
INTO A CHROMATOGRAPHY COLUMN

Background of the Invention

The invention relates to introducing a sample into a chromatography column.

Liquid chromatography is a technique for separating the individual compounds that exist in a subject sample. In
10 employing the technique, the subject sample is carried in a liquid, called a mobile phase. The mobile phase carrying the subject sample is caused to migrate through a media, called a stationary phase. Different compounds will have differing rates of migration through the media, which
15 effects the separation of the components in the subject sample. Liquid chromatography is commonly performed with reusable columns or with disposable cartridges, both of which are usually cylindrical, in which the media bed is bounded axially by porous plates, or plates containing
20 defined flow paths, through which the mobile phase will flow. (See U.S. Pat. No. 4,250,035 to McDonald et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 5,601,708 to Leavesley)

When chemists optimize liquid chromatographic separations conditions, they may need to dissolve the sample
25 mixture in a dissolution solvent which may be nonideal for elution. This can result in poor separation and poor recovery of desired components.

One solution to this problem is to pre-absorb the sample onto a media prior to chromatography. This involves
30 dissolving the sample mixture in a suitable solvent and adding an amount of a dry media (usually similar to the media being used for the separation) to this solution. The dissolution solvent is then evaporated off, usually using a rotary evaporator, leaving the sample mixture dry, and
35 absorbed to the media. The pre-absorbed media is then

placed at the head of a pre-packed glass, metal or plastic chromatography column, and the optimized chromatographic solvent would flow through the pre-absorbed media and then through the column of separation media. This method has the potential hazard of the operator coming into contact with the dry powdery media both before and after the addition of the sample. This method also can lead to poor separations and recovery.

Summary of the Invention

10 In one aspect, the invention features, in general, a chromatography sample module including a flow-through member having an inlet and an outlet and chromatography media within the flow-through member. A sample is added to the media, and the module, with the sample carried therein, can
15 then be connected to a separation column.

Preferably the chromatography sample module is a tubular member that is sized to fit within the end of a chromatography column that is used for separation of the sample contained on the media in the module. Alternatively,
20 the module can be connected to the chromatography separation column by a flow line. The sample in the dissolution solvent can be added to the sample module, and then the dissolution solvent can be evaporated. Alternatively, the sample in the dissolution solvent can be added to the sample
25 module as a liquid without evaporation.

In another aspect the invention features a rack of sample modules arranged in an array.

Embodiments of the invention may include one or more of the following advantages. The samples can be easily
30 introduced into separation columns. Various solvents can be used for separation and dissolution of the sample, permitting optimization of the separation procedure. Samples are easily preprocessed, and the operator is not

exposed to the media before or after adding the sample. A large number of samples can be prepared for processing at one time, facilitating the carrying out of multiple separations at one time.

5 Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof and from the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

10 Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a chromatography system according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of a chromatography sample module used in the Fig. 1 system.

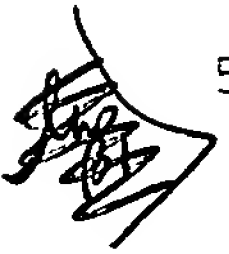
Fig. 3 is a plan view of a rack containing a plurality of the Fig. 2 sample modules in an array.

15 Fig. 4 is an elevation of the Fig. 3 rack and modules.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view showing the Fig. 2 sample module in position between a sealing head and a chromatography column used in the Fig. 1 system prior to assembly.

20 Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view showing the Fig. 5 components in an assembled and sealed state.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

 Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown chromatography system 10 which includes a source of solvent 12, pump 14, sample module 16, liquid chromatography column 18, and sample collection vessel 20. In this system, the sample to be analyzed is preabsorbed onto media in sample module 16 prior to pumping solvent into module 16 and into chromatography column 18 to perform the separation procedure.

30 Referring to Fig. 2, it is seen that sample module 16 includes cylindrical plastic tube 22, porous plates 24,

26 (made of inert plastic porous frits), and chromatography media 28 (only partially shown in the figures) between porous plates 24, 26.

5 As appears from Figs. 5 and 6, sample module 16 is designed to fit within chromatography column 18 at the entrance thereof and to be sealably connected to the sealing head. Tube 22 is designed to fit within column 18 with minimal space between the two; in particular, there is 0.000" to 0.010" of radial clearance.

10 Sample module 16 can be filled with media that is the same as or is different from the media of chromatography column 18. The sample is dissolved in the required solvent and added to the top of sample module 16, where it is drawn into the media by capillary action. This dissolution
15 solvent is then removed by placing sample module 16 in a vacuum chamber. Heat may also be applied.

After sample module 16 has dried, it can be placed directly inside separation column 18 so that the lower porous plate 26 is in intimate contact with the surface
20 of the separation media or with a porous plate within the separation column on top of the separation media.

Alternatively, sample module 16 can be placed in a remote tube connected by a solvent line. Alternatively, the sample can be dissolved in a separation solvent (or a weaker
25 solvent), and added to module 16. The wet module can then be loaded into the column or into a remote tube.

Examples of the types of complex samples where this technique has particularly advantageous use include synthetic organic reaction mixtures and natural product
30 extracts, (e.g., from fermentation broths or plants). These samples often need to be dissolved in a solvent not compatible with the optimized separation solvent. Solvents are organized according to their "solvent strength," where

hexanes have a value close to zero, and methanol has a value of 0.95. Optimized separation eluents often have a lower solvent strength; e.g., hexane:ethylacetate 1:1 has a solvent strength of 0.295. If the sample needs to be dissolved in a strong solvent such as methanol, there will be a solvent strength difference of 0.655 seen initially after loading the sample onto the column, and this will impair the separation of the sample. If the sample dissolved in methanol is instead preadsorbed to the media in the sample module and dried, the sample will not face this impairment during separation.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, sample modules 16 can be supplied in racks 32, and a whole rack of sample modules 16 can be efficiently prepared at one time rather than one at a time.

Figs. 5 and 6 show the placement of a module 16 in a column 18 and the sealing of the module 16 and column 18 to a sealing head used to deliver solvent. Sealing head 110 has first head piece 112, second head piece 124, intermediate head piece 128, and first and second annular elastomeric sealing members 134, 136.

First head piece 112 has body 114 with longitudinal axis 116. First head piece 112 has outwardly extending shoulder 118, and contact face 120. Part of contact face 120 has a slightly conical shape or other concavity. First head piece 112 defines flow path 122 along axis 116.

Body 114 of first head piece 112 fits slidably through central openings in second head piece 124, intermediate head piece 128, and first and second elastomeric sealing members 134, 136.

Second head piece 124 has outwardly extending compression member 146. Intermediate head piece 128 has narrow portion 148 distal from second head piece 124.

First elastomeric sealing member 134 is adjacent to both shoulder 118 and narrow portion 148 of intermediate head piece 128. Second elastomeric sealing member 136 is adjacent to both intermediate head piece 128 and second head piece 124.

The outer diameter of tube 22 of sample module 16 is sized so that tube 22 fits into column 18. The inner diameter of tube 22 is sized so that it may slidably receive shoulder 118, first elastomeric sealing member 134, and narrow portion 148 of intermediate head piece 128.

Intermediate head piece 128, second elastomeric sealing member 136, and second head piece 124 are sized to fit slidably into column 18, having chamfered edges 140, filled with chromatography separation media 142, which is bounded axially by porous plates 144.

Referring to Fig. 6 seals are formed with the apparatus by inserting sample module 16 into column 18 so that second porous plate 26 abuts first porous plate 144. Referring to Fig. 5, sealing head 110 is then inserted into column 18 and tube 22 of sample module 16, so that shoulder 118, first elastomeric sealing member 134, and narrow portion 148 are within tube 22, and contact face 120 abuts porous plate 24. Sealing head 110 extends far enough into column 18 so that second elastomeric sealing member 136 opposes the inner surface of column 18.

Downward compressive force applied to outwardly extending compression member 146 causes second head piece 124 to slide relative to first head piece 112 and transmits compressive force to second elastomeric sealing member 136, intermediate head piece 128, first elastomeric sealing member 134, shoulder 118, porous plate 24, sample module media 28, porous plate 26, porous plate 144, and separation media bed 142. The compressive force causes first and

second elastomeric sealing members 134, 136 to expand radially so that first elastomeric sealing member 134 forms a seal with tube 22, and second elastomeric sealing member 136 forms a seal with column 18.

5 The seals are released by relaxing or removing the downward force to second head piece 124, thereby reducing the compressive force on the components of sealing head 110 and reducing the radial expansion of elastomeric sealing members 134, 136.

10 Preferably, tube 22 and column 18 are made of high-density polyethylene. However, the columns may be constructed of other materials, including glass or stainless steel. Preferably, elastomeric sealing members are made of
15 a fluorocarbon polymer, such as that sold under the trade name CHEMRAZ.

Other embodiments of the invention are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is: